The directors of the Hudson Suspen sion Bridge and New England Railroad Company have held frequent meetings, during the past few weeks, in relation to the offer of a combination of railroad officials, who propose to furnish the necessary amount of money to build the bridge. The bridge, it will be remembered, was projected about six years ago, and a charter was granted by the Legislature of 1868-9. The Board of Engineers, among whom were Gens. George B. McClellan, Edward W. Serrell, Quincy A. Gillmore, and Horatio Allen, determined upon the site from Anthony's Nose across to Fort Clinton as the most feasible one, and the plan offered by General Serrell was adopted. The location of the bridge will necessitate the building of a branch road from Turner's, on the Eric Railway, running in an easterly direction, and also another branch road from Anthony's Nose to Lake Mahopac or Brewster's, to connect with the New England and other railroads. Both of these branch roads have been surveyed, but the route has not been definitely settled. By the aid of these branches and the Hudson Suspension Bridge, the Erie Railway, and the combination of railroads known as the New York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, will be in direct connection, giving an unbroken line between the East, West, North, and South. There will be connections with the Hudson River and New York Central, the Harlem, New York and New England, New York and New Haven and Danbury and Norwalk, Housatonic and Northern, New Haven, Hartford and Springfield, New Haven and Northampton, Connecticut River, Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Providence, and the railroads of Canada. On the western shore of the Hudson there will be connections with the Jersey City and Albany, the Erie branch lines, and through these lines to all principal roads running through to the coal regions of Pennsylvania. Appreciating the value this bridge, if constructed, would confer on the traffic of the two railroads which it would cause to form a continuous connection, the Eric Railway Company and the New York, Boston and Montreal Railway Company have combined in offering the Hudson Suspension Bridge Company the sum of \$8,000,000 as a loan for the construction of the bridge. The offer has been accepted, but the details of the terms of agreement have not yet been completed. The greater part of this sum will probably be obtained from the English capitalists who are supporting the New York, Boston and Montreal combination. It has not yet been decided how or when the loan is to be repaid, but the repayment will probably be

bridge for crossing. The officers of the company have lately been making estimates of the comparative cost of building the enormous piers of iron or masonry, and are of the opinion that iron will be much cheaper, as the piers of this material can be can be worked upon at all times of the year. The estimated cost of the bridge is over \$3,000,000. The design of the bridge is the combination truss and catenary single span. The main cables will consist of two series, the upper and the lower, the former being hung from the towers on each side, and the latter being anchored in the rocks near the base of the towers. There are to be twenty-four cables fourteen inches in diameter each, and divided into four systems. The body of the bridge will be constructed of a combination of steel and iron wire-work. There will be two decks-one for the accommodation of foot passengers, and the other for rail-road trains. The length of clear span of the bridge is to be 1,660 feet, which, with the length of the approaches, will give a total length of 2,450 feet. It will be elevated above high-water level at least 150 feet. It is estimated that there will be required to construct this bridge 70,000 miles of wire, 17,000 tons of iron and steel, and 60,000 yards of masonry.

## Jefferson's Cabinet.

Mr. Parton says, that, in bestowing the great places of the Government, Jefferson evidently had it in view to exalt and stimulate the intellectual side of human nature, then under a kind of ban in Christendom. Every member of his cabinet was college-bred; and every man of them was in some peculiar way identified with knowledge, Madison was, above all things else, a student of constitutional science as well as of constitutional law. Gallatin, the founder of the glass manufacture of Pittsburg. was accomplished in the science of his day, eminently an intellectualized person. Dearborn, a graduate of Harvard, had also been admitted to one of the learned professions. Robert Smith, of Maryland, Secretary of the Navy, a graduate of Princeton, after long eminence at the bar and in public life, died President of the Agricultural Society and provost of the university of Maryland. Gideon Granger, of Connecticut, Postmaster-general a graduate of Yale, a and applied for and received a situation dack & Co., representing himself as lawyer of learning and high distinction, fought through the Connecticut Legislature the liberal school fund, to which the State is so much indebted. He was noted, all his life, as the intelligent and public-spirited friend of everybody high and advanced. It was he who promoted internal improvements in a manner to which the strictest constructionist could not object, by giving a thousand acres of land for the benefit of the Erie canal. Chancellor Livingston, whom Mr. Jefferson invited to his cabinet, and induced to go as Minister of France, was the most liberal graduate of King's College, in New York; he spent his leisure and income in promoting science, art, and agriculture. It was his intelligent faith and his liberal outlay of horses belonging to the stablemen money that enabled Robert Fulton to and made off with them. The marshal carry out John Fitch's idea of a steamboat. James Menroe, the least learned of the men whom Jefferson advanced, could give a glorious reason why he was not a graduate of a college. The bat- to prevent the officers from arresting tle of Lexington called him away from her. Pistols were drawn on both sides, William and Mary to camp at Cam- but finally the girl went of her own free

The authorities at West Point have entered an interdict against the cadets losning their sashes and other military adornments to young ladies, and great is the force of feminine indignation.

Calvin Bigelow tells the Lyndon,

Negro Jurors.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati after a fellow got used to it."

"Did it take much effort to get used

foundest hardest thing to get used to stead a few days since. They broke ever you heard of. I haven't got used to through the outer door and then got a They were savage, fierce, wild, and the smell yet. Of a hot day in a close foot-stairs leading to the upper story, room with a lot of fat niggers sitting on a case, it's pretty hard. But we have to submit, for if some of us white people didn't go on the jury it would be all niggers, and that would be ruin. "How are the juries divided?" I

"Oh, just as it happens, so there is ome of each race on every jury. Sometimes there's only two niggers, sometimes four, sometimes six, and sometimes ten.

"How are they about agreeing upon erdicts?

"They are better than the whites, The niggers never hang a jury. When I am on a jury with them, and the suit is on an account, for instance, I just figure up the amount, and say: 'Boys, here, Jones owes Smith so much and so much and so much, giving the figures, and Smith owes Jones so much and so much, giving figures, which leaves Jones behind with Smith so much, and that's what we must render judgment for.' They all agree to it, although they don't know any more about figures than hog does about theology."

"I'll say this for the niggers," continued, "they are not stubborn on jury at all; but so far as my expeience goes, they are always anxious to do the right thing between man and

"When their own color is involved,

how is it?" I asked. "Just the same. They do not shield their own people. They'll hang a nigger for murder just as quick as they will white man, and a good deal quicker. Sometimes I think they are a little too hard on their own race. But I suppose they fear we will charge them with partiality. On the whole, a nigger makes a pretty fair juryman."

"Was there no great opposition to is serving in that capacity? "Oh, yes, thunder was to pay for a White men said they wouldn't sit with a nigger, they would die first, and all that, but they had to swallow he dose, and have now got used to it. There is nothing like being used to anything, is there?

### Anticipated Death of the German Emperor.

precarious health of the Emperor Wilmade from the tolls received at the iam, and states that a few days before, he opinion among those nearest to him suddenly fell into a sort of trance, and much more quickly constructed, and he remained in this condition, apparently without breathing, for about thirty minutes. Then he revived and grew his illness remains to be told. He received a great shock from the death of Prince Adalbert; and he was thoroughly hrough his mind; and he has a very lively fear of death. No sooner had he returned from St. Petersburg than this belief of his approaching death took possession of his mind, and he could not shake it off. He lost all his spirits: ne could eat nothing; he grew thin and pale; and when his cousin's death was announced he took to his bed, declaring

that his hour had come. During the days when his death was expected, there was much speculation as to the effect which that event would have on the position of Bismarck. Every one knows that the Crown Prince and the Chancellor are no friends. Among all the statesmen of the empire, none is more esteemed by the Crown Prince than Count Munster, the newly appointed Minister to Landon; and a person in high authority has told me that when the Prince comes to the throne, the Count will be given Bismarck's place.

# Masquerading in Boy's Clothes.

A correspondent at Little Rock, Ark. ed from Allenville, Mo., having in his custody a young girl named Mollie Sherwood, who for intervals during the past two years has been passing for a About two years ago her parents resid- described by the Herald of that city: ing in Cape Girardeau, died. She was brothers placed her out to work in a hotel at Allenville. Becoming tired of this employment, she donned boy's ing, under the firm name of T. S. Hunclothing, called herself Bill Henderson, pected, she fulfilled the functions of this post. Then her sex was suspected, and at Allenville she was placed under arreast and compelled to wear the female garb. After this she tried working in a hotel as maid servant, but soon tiring of this, again resumed the trousers and worked as a farm hand. Subsequently she came to Agusta, in this State, as a drover's assistant, and thence went to Jacksonport to work in a livery stable. After a while, the men and boys about the stable, believing her to be a woman, began to call her names, and, as she says, in order to get away from the place, she took certain followed her and overtook her with the horses at Allenville and arrested her on a charge of horse stealing. The people there knew her well and were inclined will with the marshal. She is now in the Jacksonport jail awaiting trial for horse stealing. The girl is a pretty blonde, and during all her vicussitudes her virtue has never been questioned.

Vt., Union a sheep story. He has a she married him. Certainly not for through whose hands it passed, enewe, which a few weeks since produced want of somebody to talk to. A "herodorsed on the bill the time of its rea lamb, and two weeks afterwards brought forth twins.

Want of somebody to talk to. A "hero-dorsed on the bill the time of its re-dorsed on the bi

Mob Law in Indiana.

About two o'clock Sunday morning, Commercial has been in the Red River June 29th, a body of masked men en-Country, where the black population so | tered Salem, Ind., seized and held prissiderable jury experience, how it work- in the building. The sheriff refused to he was seized and confined, and a sledgehammer procured, with which the mob to it?" I asked. proceeded to force its way into the cell of Delos Hefferen, who murdered Halproceeded to force its way into the cell where Hefferen's cell was situated. The cell had two doors, the first made of wood, covered on both sides with heavy iron plates, the whole being about nine inches thick, and fastened with heavy iron staples and a padlock. This door was soon broken open, and the mob reached the second door, about three feet behind the first. This door was made of inch solid iron, but was soon burst open, and the murderer stood face to face with the vigilants. Hefferen had watched the progress of the mob, which came thirsting for his blood, and had prepared himself as well as he could for desperate resistance. Knowing death awaited him if taken, he determined to fight to the last with some pieces of the furniture of his ceil. He stood like a tiger at bay and guarded the door. The mob, knowing the desperate character of the man, and that the first who entered would meet certain death, hesitated to effect an entrance. They procured balls of twine, saturated them with coal oil and turpentine, and threw some of them into the cell, and threw others forward on the ends of long poles and set them ablaze. Having thus lighted up the cell, bringing the victim into full view, the mob opened fire upon him. Some twenty shots were fired, one of which entered his breast, and another broke his arm. This incapacitated him from using the arm which held the chair he had seized to defend himself. A rock was thrown at him, and struck him on the head and knocked him down, and before he could recover he was seized, tied, and dragged out of the cell and of the jail.

"What are you going to do with me?"

"Hang you," was the reply.
"I will go along with you," he said. He was immediately taken to a covered railroad bridge, about thirty feet high, about two squares from the jail, where he asked time to pray, but the lynchers replied they could not wait. The rope was put around his neck and thrown over a rafter of the bridge. Hefferen was then pushed off. As soon as he was dead the lynchers returned to the jail, gathered up everything they had left that could afford a clue to their identity, released the sheriff and guards, A letter from Berlin speaks of the and scattered in every direction. None were recognized, and no person knows by what road they entered or left town. The body was hanging till four o'clock, when it was taken down and brought while thought he was really dead. He greatest excitement prevails in the town

## A Sufferer from Indian Barbarity.

y enough, a vein of superstition runs early day of the settlement of that State, and from thence to Minnesota, was the man who killed the dreaded chief in one of his raids on the white settlers near the town of Hutchison, on the Crow River, in 1861, and was known and his life threatened by Little Crow's son, who was with his father at the time of his death. Large came to Kansas and stopped at Fort Dodge, from which point he reconnoitered the surrounding country in search of a good claim, and, while out one day, he was overtaken by this band of Indians, who were on a buffalo hunt, and recognized by Little Crow. Large ran from them but was too slow of foot to escape; his leg was broken in two places, and his scalp taken from his eyebrows to the crown of his head, and then he was left on the prairie to die. He was picked up by a scouling party from the Fort and taken in for treatment. His leg healed, but his head is a fearful sight, and will be a long time healing, if it ever does. One of his eyes has become blind. As soon as he was able to walk his anxiety to writes: That a marshal has just return- return home started him off on foot in that direction.

## Operations of a Swindler.

Some recent successful operations boy under the name of Bill Henderson, by a swindler in Quincy, Ill., are thus

"About ten days ago a business-like then thirteen years old, and her two sppearing man arrived in the city and ing, under the firm name of T. S. Hunas post-boy to carry the mail to and being connected with a prominent from Allenville. For one year, unsus- Eastern concern. He rented a storehouse of Nathan Pinkham, Esq., and purchased a few lots of wheat, which he subsequently sold to firms here in small lots, taking checks for the amount. One lot to Allen & Whyer's amounted to \$129, for which he received their check for the amount. Meanwhile he had contrived to get introduced to several of our banking houses, and deposited, we believe about \$490 in currency in the First National. The check of Allen & Whyers he also deposited there, after raising it to \$929. Another check, drawn by Bagby & Wood, raised to \$2,800, he deposited with the Union We didn't learn the original Bank. amount of this check. Two checks of Monning Brothers, aggregating about \$3,000, were also deposited with these banks, and sent by them to Ricker's Bank, where they were paid, A few days later Hundack drew from each of the banks all that had been placed to his credit on these checks, except a very small balance, and that was the last seen of him in these parts."

The first barrel of flower from wheat grown in 1873, was received in New York May 28. The brand was cut and Ida Lewis, the heroine of Lime ground in Augusta, Ga., May 25, and Indian Justice.

Ex-Gov. Seymour's addresses upon

tion. In the course of it he said: "The chief interest in the character of Kirkland grows out of his labors in behalf of the confederate fistions of Indians, who in their day held the destinies of this country in their hands, cruel, but they were also a heroic and They held in subjection a vast extent of force of arms than any people of which history gives account since the days of Alexander the Great. By the testimony f friends and enemies alike, they are hown to be the foremost tribes within the limits of the United States. Until Europeans came, their boast that they were men excelling all other men, was not a vain one so far as wisdom diplomacy, and arms were concerned. gentleman of this State, and a deendant of one of its most honored families, has given me a statement derived from the highest authority, which shows the mastery they had gained over the coast tribes. After the whites had formed large settlements about the harbor of New York and its vicinity, the Long Island Indians sold some of their land to their civilized neighbors without the permission of their Iroquois masters. It was difficult to punish this act by war without making trouble with the whites. A single Mohawk warrior took upon himself the duty of vindicating the honor of his people Armed with his tomahawk and decorated with his war paint, he trod the forest paths along the banks of the Mohawk and the Hudson, passed through the white settlements to the village of the guilty tribe. Having called a council of its warriors, he reproached them for their act of disrespect towards their masters, and demanded the name of the man who first signed the deed. A chief arose and said it was his act. As he uttered this admission, the Mohawk struck him dead with his tomakawk, and, turning on his heel, went back upon his solitary path unmolested and unquestioned,'

#### Heirs Wanted to an Estate Worth a Million Dollars.

Some excitement was created in the city of Erie, Penn., by the appearance of Mr. Geo. Winbigler, or Winbiger, as one oi the heirs of the Winbigler estate, at Erie, Penn., estimated to be worth more than \$1,000,000, which estate is now managed by the county of Erie. was that his speedy death was almost home. Only the citizens living near It appears that three of the Winbiger inevitable. Two days before it was for the jail were aware of the affair. The or Winbigler brothers came to this country about the same time, and Jacob, whose estate is located in Erie, settled in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, which subsequently proved to be Erie county, where he acc We received a call, says a Kansas siderable property. He had but one better until the 15th, when he again paper, from Jacob I. Large, a man who, child, a daughter, who was married, had a relapse. From this he has now some months ago, was attacked and shortly after their marriage, leaving no once more recovered, and it begins to scalped on the plains near Fort Dodge heirs, and in fact none could be found be hoped that he will pull through. by a band of seven Indians, headed by up to the present time, who could show But the strangest part of the story of Little Crow, the son of the famous any claim to the property. But it is all households where Dooley's Yeast Powder is his all households where Dooley's Yeast Powder is now ascertained that the real heirs re-Little Crow, who was killed in 1861 in now ascertained that the real heirs reside in Ohio, and are among the most Minnesota. It seems that Mr. Large, respectable citizens. They feel confipersuaded in his own mind that he who has been a frontiersman nearly all dent to be able to fully establish their would die immediately after. Curious- his life, having gone to Wisconsin in an claim and right to the property. Part claim and right to the property. Part and, in small doses, a mild cathartic. They of this estate is included in the beaucause no griping pains or cramp.—Com. tiful public park of the city of Erie and other adjoining lands and lots, which are finely improved. Measures are being completed to send an attorney to Germany to procure the proper family register, under official seals, while the records of the family since landing in America, will be gathered.

capital of Khiva was occupied by the Russian forces on the 10th of June. ished and the vital energies renewed. The great The Khan of Khiva fled to Youmandow.

PAIN! PAIN!! PAIN!!! WHERE IS THY RELIEVER?

Readers, you will find it in that Favorite Heme Remedy PERRY DAVIS PAIN-KILLER. It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to American\*. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and traveler, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our lakes or rivers without it.

ITS MERITS ARE UNSURPASSED. If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN. Twenty to Thirty Drops in a Little Water will al-most instantly cure you. There is nothing equal to it. In a few moments it cures

Colic. Cramps. Spasms, Heart-burn. Diarrhaa, Discutery, Flux. Wind in the Bouels. Sour Stomach. Dyspepsia, Sick Headache. Cures CHOLERA, when all other Remedies Fail. It gives Instant Relief from Aching Teeth.

In sections of the country where Prven AND Agus prevails, there is no remedy held in greater FOR PEVER AND AGUE.—Take three tablespoon-fuls of the Pain-Killer in about half a pint of hot water, well sweetened with molasses as the attack is coming on. Bathing freely the chest, back, and lowels with the Pain-Killer at the same time. Re-peat the dose in twenty minutes if the first does not stop the chill. Should it produce vomitine (and it probably will, if the stomach is very foul), take a little Pain-Killer in cold water sweetened with sugar after each spasm. Perseverance in the above treatment has cured many severe and obstinate cases of this disease.

GREAT "CHOLERA" REMEDY PAIN-KILLER.

It is an External and Internal Remedy. For Summer Complaint or any other form of bowel disease a children or adults, it is an almost certain; were and has without doubt, been more successful it curing the various kinds of CHOLERA than any other known remedy, or the most skillful physician in India, Africa and Chins, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, the Pain-Killer i considered by the natives as well as by Europear residents in those climates. A SURE REMEDY and while it is a most efficient remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine in the shoot unskillful hands. It has become a household remedy, from the fact that it gives immediste and permanent relief, it is a purely vegetable preparation, medican use in every family. It is recommended by physicians and persons of all classes, and to-day after a public trial of thirty years—the average life of man—it stands unrivalled and unexcelled spreading its usefulness over the wide world.

Directions accompany each Bottle. PAIN-KILLER. Directions accompany each Bottle.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per Bottle. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, B. I. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, C., Proprietors for the Western and South Wester States.

For sale by all Medicine Dealers. JOHN P. HENRY, New York.
GRO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston.
JOHNSON, HOLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

KIDNEY DISEASE, DEOPSY and all diseases the Kitheys and Bladder, can be cured by the us of HUNT'S REMEDY. Thousands that have bee given up by their Physicians to die have bee speedily chied by the use of HUNT'S REMEDY. Set to any address securely packed on receipt of dollar and twenty-five (\$1.25) cents. Send for illustrated pumphles to William E. ULARRE, Sole Providence, B. I. Best and Oldest Fomily Medicine. So ord's Liver Invigorator-a purely Vegetable Catha fic and Tonic-fur Despensia, Constipation, Debili Bick Readache, Bilions Attacks, and all deraing ments of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask you Druggist for it. Bescare of imitations. Rock, Newport, has separated from her husband. No one could ever tell why was transported free; each conductor Jayne's Alterative, a remedy that stimulates t a corbents, and imparts vigor to the whole syste

Colorado and Switzerland.

A correspondent who has just taken topics connected with the early history a trip over the Kansas Pacific Railway of New York State are always interest- -from Kansas city to Denver-after largely preponderates, and the juries oners the town patrolmen, and, proceed- ing and valuable. Peculiarly so was giving a glowing discription of the are selected from both races. He says: ing to the jail, demanded the keys of the cration he delivered at Hamilton Grand Plains of Kansas-the Buffalo "I asked a white man who had had con- Deputy Sheriff Craycroft, who resides College at the dedication of the monu- Antelope &c., -institutes the following ment to the memory of Rev. Samuel comparsion between the mountain He said "it worked tolerably well give up the keys under any peril, when Kirkland, the founder of that institu- heights and the climate of Colorado and Switzerland !

A comparison of heights between the towns of this neighborhood and some points in Switzerland may perhaps be nteresting. The highest part of the Splugen Pass is six thousand nine hundred feet above the sea; the Righi is five thousand nine hundred; St. Goth patriotic people. They were brave and ard Pass, six thousand eight hundred skillful warriors, wise legislators, keen and eight; La Flegire, six thousand diplomatists, and eloquent orators. In three hundred and fifty; the Hospice all these respects they towered above of St. Bernard-the highest point of all other tribes upon this continent. Switzerland inhabited all the year round -is eight thousand two hundred feet, country, and in proportion to their two hundred feet lower than Central numbers they conquered more enemies and Georgetown, four hundred fee and held control of more territory by lower than the town of Empire, and a lower than the town of Empire, and at least five thousand feet lower than the winter quarters of miners in the Comoro lode, on Mount Lincoln, When I reached Central at New Year's, there was no snow on the ground nor any to be seen in the canon—and as for glaciers and avalanches, you might as well look for them in New York; and yet the lattude of the central part of Switzerland is only seven degrees north of that of our mountain towns. The air there in winter is at intervals so soft and balmy that furs are insupportable, and only one moderate stove is needed in the great parlor of the Teller House. The received idea here is that the immense bulk of the Rocky Mountains radiates more heat than would be received by a larger proportion of isolated peaks, or single range, and thus moderates the general temperaturs. Quien sabe ?

> -If a railroad director were lashed to every locomotive, there would be fewer railroad accidents, and if doctors had to take their own physic before administering it to their patients, fewer people would be poisoned. Dr. Joseph Walker, of California, took this course when he first compounded the famous Vinegar Bitters, which now ranks as an inestimable household remedy in all parts of the United States. He healed himself with this specific before he offered it to the world. He introduced it with a simple statement of the manner in which he had discovered its vegetable ingredients and been cured, while wandering, sick and poor, among the Cali-fornia tribes. He stated what the preparation had done for himself, and a lew sufferers from dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, lung diseases, and many other prevalent disorders, believed him, tried the new restorative, and were more than satisfied with the results. In this way the sale of the Vinegar Bitters began, and we mention the fact as an evidence that in this age of intelligence and inquiry, nothing that is really valuable to mankind can prove a pecuniary failure-even though it may lack the help of capital, and have to fight its way against powerful opposing interests. Within two or three months after its introduction, the article became self-supporting, and it now yields a magnificent annual revenue.-Com.

A PHYSICIAN WHO HEALED HIMSELF,

"How does your husband get along?" inquired a friend of an undertaker's wife. "Nothing to complain of, thank the Lord; he had twelve funerals yes-

Contentment and happiness reign in

Married ladies, under all circumstances, will find Parson's Purgative Pills safe:

Suggestions for Summer. It is of great importance that the system should be in a vigorous condition when the hot weather commences. The effects of a high temperature upon an enfeebled frame are always more or less disastrous. The loss of substance and the declension of nervous power, occasioned by excessive An official telegraphic dispatch from heat, can only be compensated by the active, Gen. Kauffmann announces that the healthful, and regular exercise of all the bodily functions by which the waste of nature is replenutility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a means of toning, invigorating and regulating the organs of the body, is universally acknowledged. As a tonic it stimulates the flagging apretite and accelerates digestion; as a corrective it neutralizes acidity of the stomach and relieves flatulency; as an alterative and mild sperient it regulates the liver and the bowels; as an anodyne it promotes tranquil sleep; as a wholesome stimulant it im parts firmness and elasticity to the relaxed and trembling nerves, and as a blood depurent it purifies the vital stream. The value of such a specific to the weak and debilitated is beyond all estimate. To invalids wilted down by the sultry heat of mi summer, it is as refreshing and vitalizing as the cool night dew to the sun-scorched flowers. Com pused of vegetable elements only, with a basis of pure diffusive stimulant, it is safe and palatable as well as medicinal. In fever and ague districts, and wherever the natural conditions are conducive to epidemic disease, it is considered the best safe guard against malarious infection, and the speedicst remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers.

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50	47 44 477	4400	79 to	A-8-50	- 1
on	Wheat	1.85	n	2,10	- 1
en	Wheat	.80		.85	
ne	Corn—Mixed. Barley—State	.60	0	.60	
18-	Barlay State	.86	*	1,10	_
-01	Outs-State	.47		.47	-1
wii	PHILADELPHIA,		-	-	
181	Flour	7,25		8.80	
IP.	Whent well torn lead	3.00		1,70	
ty	Corn—Yellow	.55	a	.56	
tri-	Mixed	.84 Ref		.50	
ur	Corn—Yellow	Ref	ino	.56	6
_	Clover Beed	7,00	- 6	8,00	
Dr.	Timothy	4,00	a	4.00	
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